
APPENDIX C: NOTES AND SOURCES

PLEASE see “Definitions” (Appendix B) for complete explanations of some of the abbreviations and acronyms used in this section.

IMPORTANT NOTE: As much as possible, the fiscal information contained in the report, and described below, was updated to account for the disposition of 2002-03 mid-year funding reductions proposed in December, 2002.

DISPLAY 1

1. Some of the State agencies presently within the expenditure categories displayed here were located within other categories in past years. This occasionally results in substantial changes in funding levels within the categories, as a whole, over the years. Additionally, some entire expenditure categories were contained within other categories in earlier years’ budgets. These categories have been disaggregated here so as to maintain a consistent format for programs and categories across the many years of this display.

2. The substantial percentage increases in K-12 Education General Funds in fiscal years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were the results of the replacement of monies provided by the State to partially offset local property tax revenues lost with the passage of Proposition 13 on June 6, 1978.

3. The category “Resources” includes funding for the “California Environmental Protection Agency,” which became a separate expenditure category beginning with the 1991-92 budget. Due to its small size and the short time it has been displayed as a category, funding for this department is still included in the category “Resources” in order to maintain consistency with data presentations for earlier years.

4. The category “Business, Transportation, and Housing” includes funding for the “Trade and Commerce Agency,” which became a separate expenditure category beginning with the 1993-94 Budget. Due to its small size and the short time it has been displayed as a category, funding for this department is still included in the category “Business, Transportation, and Housing” in order to maintain consistency with data presentations for earlier years.

5. The category “General Government” is used to account for “budgetary savings” (monies allotted but not anticipated to be spent) assumed to be generated throughout all of the State’s expenditure categories. Thus, the expenditure totals in this category may fluctuate significantly from one year to the next as data on actual savings becomes available.

6. It is important to note that nearly all programs in the nine State expenditure categories sometimes receive substantial funding from sources other than the State General Fund. These sources include billions of dollars in federal funding, user-fee revenues, and local property tax monies. The categories public “K-12 Education” and “Higher Education” (specifically the State’s community colleges) in particular receive billions of dollars in local tax revenues. Please see the notes for Displays 8, 9 and 10 for further information on the overall State spending plan.

7. The cumulative General Fund expenditure totals shown in Display 1 will not directly reconcile with either the “Grand” or “Budget Act” totals presented in Schedule 9 because all monies for “Capital Outlay” are not included in this display.

8. Information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 was provided by the Department of Finance and reflect the appropriations levels contained in the 2002-03 Budget Act.

Sources: governors’ budgets and analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03 (Schedules 9 and 3); the DOF.

DISPLAY 2

1. Please see the notes for Display 1 for addition information and explanations of the data in Displays 1 through 3.

2. Information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 was provided by the Department of Finance and reflect the appropriations levels contained in the 2002-03 Budget Act.

Sources: governors’ budgets and analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03 (Schedules 9 and 3); the DOF.

DISPLAY 3

1. Please see the notes for Display 1 for additional information and explanations of the data in Displays 1 through 3.

2. Information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 was provided by the Department of Finance and reflect the appropriations levels contained in the 2002-03 Budget Act.

Sources: governors’ budgets and analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03 (Schedules 9 and 3); the DOF.

DISPLAY 4

1. Personnel Years (PYs) are the actual or estimated portion of a position expended for the performance of work. For example, a full-time position that was filled by an employee for half a year would result in an expenditure of 0.5 personnel years.
2. The category "Other Govt. Functions" is comprised of the five smallest State government expenditure categories in Displays 1-3. They are: "Legislative, Judicial and Executive," "State and Consumer Services," "Business, Transportation, and Housing," "Resources," and "General Government." These five categories are combined here because of their relatively small General Fund expenditures and the volatility of their individual funding levels and movement of State agencies within them for various years.
3. Please refer to the notes in Display 1 for additional information and explanations of the data in Displays 4 and 5, particularly for the movement of state agencies and departments among the various expenditure categories over time.
4. This salary information does not include the costs of non-salary staff benefits, such as health insurance.
5. Information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates and projections.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03 (Schedules 4a, 4b and Table 1); DOF.

DISPLAY 5

1. Please see the notes for Display 4 for additional information and explanations of the data in this display.
2. These dollar amounts show all position classifications. The information reflects net data after salary savings (salary savings are savings resulting from position vacancies and downgrades). This salary information does not include the costs of non-salary staff benefits, such as health insurance.
3. Information shown for fiscal years 2000-01 and 2001-02 are estimates and projections.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03 (Schedules 4a, 4b and Table 1); DOF.

DISPLAY 6

1. Please see the notes for Display 4 for additional information and explanations of the data in this display.
2. These dollar amounts show all position classifications. The information reflects net data after salary savings (salary savings are savings resulting from position vacancies and downgrades).

3. Information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates and projections.

Sources: Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03 (Schedules 4a, 4b and Table 1); DOF.

DISPLAY 7

1. "Major" revenue sources for the State General Fund consists of major taxes and licenses; there are presently 14 listed. The largest four of these sources account for more than 97 percent of total "Major" revenues. They are: Bank and Corporation (Income) Taxes, Insurance Gross Premiums Tax, Personal Income Tax, and Retail Sales and Use Taxes.
2. "Minor" revenue sources for the State General Fund consists of revenues sources from the combination of the following five categories: "Regulatory Taxes and Licenses" (presently, there are 39 sources listed), "Revenues from Local Agencies" (14 sources), "Services to the Public" (14 sources), "Use of Property and Money" (12 sources), and "Miscellaneous" (17 sources). Presently, of the eight-dozen sources listed in these five categories, three sources account for almost 70 percent of "Minor" revenues -- "Trial Court Revenues," "Income from Pooled Money Investments," and "Revenue-Abandoned Property."
3. "Transfers and Loans," as a revenue sources for the State General Fund consists of funds moved in and out of the General Fund from presently 65 different accounts. It is possible for this revenue source to show a negative (debit) balance, because the funds are transferred out of the State General Fund into other funds are accounted for here. The transfer of resources from one fund to another is based on statutory authority or special legislative authorization.
4. The "Major," "Minor," and "Transfer and Loans" revenue sources described here for the State General Fund also provide resources for "Special Funds." The largest "Special Fund" revenue sources that do not go into the State General Fund are transportation and vehicle charges -- "Motor Vehicle License (In-Lieu) Fees," "Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax (Gasoline)," and "Motor Vehicle Registration." In 1998-99, these three combined sources, accounted for almost \$8 billion of the \$11.2 billion in "Special Funds."

5. Information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates and projections.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03 (Schedules 8 and 21); DOF.

DISPLAY 8

1. This display is compiled from the "Total State Spending Plan," presented in Schedule 2 of the Governor's Budget. It is constructed for informational pur-

poses to show in one place the expenditures of all funds that are accounted for by the State. In designing Schedule 2, State officials have attempted to minimize double-counting of expenditures, misinterpretations of fund sources and balances, differences in accounting methods between funding categories and other problems impacting data consistency and accuracy.

2. The State “General Fund” is the predominant fund for financing State operations. The primary sources for the General Fund revenue s are personal income taxes, sales tax and bank and corporation taxes. This display shows General Fund revenue totals and differs from the General Fund expenditure totals in Display 1. Additionally, this display’s General Fund totals include fund balances, carryovers, and other unspent funds not included in Display 1.

3. “Special Funds” is a generic term used for “governmental cost funds” other than the General Fund. Governmental cost funds, generally, are funds used to account for revenues from taxes, licenses and fees where the use of such revenues is restricted by law for particular functions or activities of government, such as gasoline taxes dedicated solely to transportation programs.

4. The term “Federal Funds” describes all funds received by the State directly from an agency of the federal government but not those received through another State department.

5. “Local Property Tax Revenues” are revenues generated from assessments, or tax levies, that are enacted by local governmental units based on the value of tangible property. Locally, the monies generated by these assessments are distributed by the county auditor to cities, counties, school districts and other “special” districts, and to redevelopment agencies.

6. “Nongovernmental Cost Funds” is a category used to account for monies derived from sources other than general or special taxes, licenses, fees or other State revenues. These funds differ from “Special Fund” in that they are not generated by, nor designated for, specific governmental activities. Classifications of these funds include: Public Service Enterprise Funds, Working Capital Revolving Funds, Bond Funds, Retirement Funds, and other funds including Local Property Tax Revenues. For the purposes of this display, local property tax revenues are displayed as a separate fund source in Displays 8 and 9; and are not included in this report as nongovernmental cost funds.

7. Only estimates of appropriations accounted for as “Nongovernmental Cost Funds” are available for fiscal years 1975-76 and 1976-77. Methodologically consistent information on nongovernmental cost funds is not available prior to the 1975-76 fiscal year.

8. Omitted from this display is the category “Se-

lected Bond Funds,” since bond proceeds are accounted for as expenditures in one or more of the other classifications in this display when debt service is paid on the bonds.

9. The information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 consists of estimates from the 2002-03 Governor’s Budget, updated by the Department of Finance. The Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst’s Office, and State Board of Equalization provided information for earlier years.

Sources: governors’ budgets, 1967-68 through 2002-03, Schedules (parts A and B) and 1 (parts B and C), and for earlier years Schedules 3, 4, 5, and 6; State Board of Equalization Annual Reports; and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 9

1. Please see the notes for Display 8 for additional information and explanations of the data in Displays 8 and 9.

Sources: governors’ budgets and analyses 1967-68 through 2002-03, Schedules (parts A and B) and 1 (parts B and C), and for earlier years Schedules 3, 4, 5, and 6; State Board of Equalization Annual Reports and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 10

1. Please see the notes for Display 8 for additional information and explanations of the data in this Display.

2. The “Constant 2002-03 Dollar” amounts shown here are calculated using the “State and Local Purchases” deflator; please see the notes to Display 65 for more information on this index.

Sources: governors’ budgets and analysis, 1967-68 through 2002-03, Schedules 2 (parts A and B) and 1 (parts B and C), and for earlier years Schedules 3, 4, 5, and 6; State Board of Equalization Annual Reports, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 11

1. Please see the definition “Proposition 98” in Appendix B of this report. The funding for Prop 98 funding shown here is on an “adjusted cash” basis, that is, these funds represent the actual amounts appropriated to the funded entities. This differs from fiscal information shown on a “budgeted basis,” where amounts shown are only the initially intended spending in a given fiscal year. Only the Prop 98 data for the budget year (2002-03) are not actual expenditure amounts.

2. For the Proposition 98 information, “Related Agencies” includes the California Youth Authority and State Special Schools. These agencies offer generally

pre-college instruction to their clients, usually in consultation with State and local K-12 school officials.

3. The information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 consists of estimates from the 2002-03 Governor's Budget, updated by the Department of Finance. The Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst's Office provided information for earlier years.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1980-81 through 2002-03, Schedule 13 (parts C through E) and other data tables, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 12

1. Please see the definition of "the State Appropriations Limit" (SAL) in Appendix B of this report.

2. No official "SAL Balance" was calculated for fiscal years 1978-79 and 1979-80; for fiscal years 1982-83 through 1984-85, only "NET Total SAL Appropriations" data are available.

3. The information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 consists of estimates from the 2002-03 Governor's Budget, updated by the Department of Finance. The Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst's Office provided information for earlier years.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1980-81 through 2002-03, Schedule 13 (parts C through E) and other data tables, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 13

1. Displays 13 – 15 contain system-specific information for use in intrasegmental comparisons over the course of time. They display funding for purposes unique to each segments' mission. For example, the University of California totals includes state funding for public service and research programs such as cooperative extension and agricultural research, programs whose funding is not allocated nor calculated on a per student basis. For intersegmental comparisons of funding for "like" purposes (i.e., instruction), please see Displays 16 – 18.

2. At a meeting on April 25, 1997, representatives of the University of California Office of the President (UCOP) requested that they re-format the displays of UC-specific information shown in this years' Fiscal Profiles report. CPEC agreed to this request, thus the presentation of UC data may not always be consistent with that shown for the other public systems. Please contact the UCOP Budget Office (510-987-9115) with questions about the UC information contained in this report.

3. "Combined Revenues" for the University equal State General Funds plus "Systemwide Student Fees" (SSF).

4. "Fund/Revenues per FTES" equal revenue sources divided by FTES; SSF are divided by "combined" revenues to determine "SSF as % of Totals."

5. "SSF" consists of "Educational" fee, "University Registration" fee, and the "Fee For Selected Professional Students" initially established in the 1990 Budget Act for law and medical school students at UC, then expanded to include other professional schools in the 1994-95 budget.

6. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are based on the 2002-03 Regents' Budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03; University of California, Office of the President; and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 14

1. Displays 13 – 15 contain system-specific information for use in intrasegmental comparisons over the course of time. They display funding for purposes unique to each segments' mission. For intersegmental comparisons of funding for "like" purposes (i.e., instruction), please see Displays 16 – 18

2. The CSU's 1998-99 State General Fund amount included approximately \$80 million in one-time monies.

3. CSU State General Funds for 1982-83 through 1987-88 are "Net General Funds," as transmitted by the CSU Chancellor's Office. These years' data were recalculated to extract appropriated revenues (student fees), per a change in the State's definition of CSU State General Funds.

4. "Systemwide Student Fees" (SSF) for the CSU consists of "State University" and "Student Services" fees. Prior to the 1975-76 fiscal year, the State University's "Student Services" fee was entitled the "Material and Services" fee. "State University" fee was established in 1981-82, while the "Student Services" fee was abolished after 1985-86.

5. The California Maritime Academy (CMA) officially became the California State University's (CSU) 22nd campus starting with fiscal year 1993-94, thus, this report no longer includes a separate display for the CMA.

6. "Revenues per FTES" equals revenue sources divided by FTES; "Combined" revenues are divided by SSF to determine "SSF as % of Totals."

7. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget. Please see the notes for Dis-

play 64 for further information on these enrollment data.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses; 1967-68 through 2002-03; supplemental information.

DISPLAY 15

1. Displays 13 – 15 contain system-specific information for use in intrasegmental comparisons over the course of time. They display funding for purposes unique to each segments' mission. For intersegmental comparisons of funding for "like" purposes (i.e., instruction), please see Displays 16 – 18

2. In 1991-92, the California Community College's ADA enrollment was converted to FTE student enrollment, and is now shown as such, comparable to enrollment in UC and CSU. Part of the conversion from ADA to FTES enrollment was a policy change that affected the formula used to calculate community college's funded enrollment. This change produced a onetime increase in FTES of approximately 12 percent in the 1991-92 fiscal year. Only "State and Local Funded" credit and noncredit FTES funded by State and local appropriations are shown here; excluded are federally and other-funded FTE enrollment. All of the measurements of funding per FTE enrollment for the community colleges use only "State and Local Funded" FTE student enrollment. Please see Display 62 for an additional breakdown of community college FTE student enrollments.

3. Beginning in 1984-85, "Combined Revenues" include monies from the "State Enrollment Fee," which was implemented that year. These monies are not shown separately here, only as part of Combined Revenues. "State Enrollment Fee" annual totals are shown in Display 24.

4. "State and Local Funds Per FTES" include Local Revenues, as the Community Colleges' General Fund levels are partially dependent on these local revenues.

5. Proposed "State Enrollment Fee" revenue estimates for 2001-02 are those contained in the 2002-03 Budget Act.

6. The State General Funds (SGFs) listed reflect revenues available to the Community Colleges for a particular fiscal year and may not correspond to amount appropriated to satisfy that year's "Proposition 98 Funding Guarantee." SGFs listed for 1995-96 include \$26 million in block grants that count toward the 1994-95 Prop. 98 funding guarantee. SGFs listed for 1996-97 include \$76.9 million in block, \$60 million for deferred maintenance, and \$20 million for Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) facility projects. Of the \$76.9 million in block grants available for 1996-97, \$55.6 million count toward 1995-96, \$19.7 million

counts toward 1994-95, and \$1.7 million counts toward 1991-92.

The 1996-97 deferred maintenance and ADA funds count towards the 1995-96 Prop. 98 funding guarantee. SGFs for 1997-98 include \$98.5 million for Instructional Equipment and Library Materials, \$10 million for Childcare Facilities, \$20 million for School Maintenance and Special Repairs, and \$1.8 million for a "State-Mandated Local Programs" deficiency. The SGFs for 1997-98 listed above count toward the 1996-97 Prop. 98 funding guarantee. SGFs for 1998-99 includes \$37.6 million in block grants for Instructional Equipment and Library Materials and \$37.6 million for Scheduled Maintenance and Special Repairs. Of the SGFs for 1998-99, \$20.5 million count toward the 1996-97 guarantee and \$54.7 million count toward 1997-98. Of the SGFs for 1999-2000, \$10.0 million in block grants for Instructional Equipment and Library Materials that count toward the 1998-99 Prop 98 funding guarantee.

7. Amounts shown for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2003-04 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses and background information, 1967-68 through 2003-04; supplemental information.

DISPLAY 16

1. Display 16 through 18, contain information on revenues used for instruction-related activities for California's three public higher education systems in various fiscal years, by fund source and averaged over FTES enrollment for each system. Additionally, data are incorporated from the AICCU showing expenditures -- not fund sources -- for instruction-related activities at 70 or more member institutions. The public-sector information was initially generated for the Commission report, "Expenditures for University Instruction" (Commission Report 93-2) that contains background detail on the numbers shown here.

2. The methodology for determining these instruction-related revenue data was developed by the Commission and the three public higher education systems, in consultation with the Department of Finance, the Office of the Legislative Analyst, and other officials involved with that research project.

"Systemwide Student Fees," for the purposes of this display are as follows: CCC -- the State Enrollment Fee; the CSU -- the State University Fee, and; the UC -- the "Educational," "Registration," and "Fee for Selected Professional School Students."

4. Some of the totals presented here will not equal the sum of amounts listed in the columns due to rounding.

5. The general campus student fee component is derived by taking the total student fee revenue expenditures and prorating the general campus portion based on the split between general campus and health science enrollment. Beginning with 1998-99, the Professional School Fee expenditures component was disaggregated from other student fees; UC can distinguish these expenditures by school. Also beginning in 1998-99, the general campus portion of this expenditure was separated from other fee totals.

6. State General Funds used to calculate I-R revenues per FTES in 1998-99 include \$70 million in one-time funds to support core needs and State General Funds used to calculate average revenues per FTES for 2001-02 include \$107.9 million in one-time funds to support core needs.

7. Amounts shown for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon the most recent information available.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1990-91 through 2003-04; UCOP.

DISPLAY 17

1. Please see the notes for Display 16 for additional information and explanations of the data in this Display.

2. Please see the first note for Display 22 for information on "NET State University Revenues."

3. Amounts shown for fiscal year 2001-02 are estimates based upon the most recent information available.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1990-91 through 2002-03; the CSU, Office of the Chancellor.

DISPLAY 18

1. For the CCC, FTES totals used in these calculations include only "State-Funded" FTES enrollment. The State General Funds shown here includes both "Local Assistance" and "State Operations" categories. Based on instructions from the Chancellor's Office, the community colleges' "instructional expenditures" data are calculated directly from information contained in other displays in this report – FTES enrollment information from Display 64 and system funding data from Displays 15 and 26.

2. The column "State Funds + Local Funds" consists of combined State General Funds, Local Revenues, and State School Funds -- all State-determined fund sources. State funding formulas determine the General Fund level for the California Community Colleges, based upon the level of local property tax revenues anticipated being available. Thus, only "revenues per full-time-equivalent student" enrollment for com-

bined General Funds and Local Property Tax revenues are calculated in this report.

3. For the AICCU (Independent) institutions, the "Instruction-related Expenditures per FTE Student" data and calculations are taken from Display 57. Based on definitions of the reported IPEDS data and consultations with the AICCU, it was determined that only expenditures in the following categories should be considered as related to general campus instruction: "Instruction," "Research," and Academic Support." Please see the notes for display 57 for additional information on the AICCU information.

4. The AICCU provided all of the instruction-related expenditures data for member independent institutions that was available to them for this report.

5. Some of the totals presented here will not equal the sum of amounts listed in the columns due to rounding.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1990-91 through 2002-03; CCC Chancellor's Office; Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities; and Commission staff analysis.

DISPLAY 19

1. Please see the notes for Displays 21 through 27 for additional information and explanations of the data in Displays 19 and 20.

2. Information for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2003-04 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04; supplemental information.

DISPLAY 20

1. Please see the notes for Displays 21 through 27 for additional information and explanations of the data in Displays 19 and 20.

2. Amounts shown for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2003-04 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04; supplemental information.

DISPLAY 21

1. "SSF" consist of the University's "Educational," "Registration," and "Professional Students" fees, as noted under "Subtotals, mandatory systemwide and professional fees," in Table 3 ("Income and Funds Available") of the University's State budget detail.

2. "General University Funds" for UC consists of "Totals, General Fund Income," as is presented in Table 3 ("Income and Funds Available") of the Univer-

sity's State budget detail. These funds include: non-resident tuition, application and other fees, prior year fund balances, interest income on fund balances, overhead from State agency contracts, contract and grant overhead, Department of Energy overhead allowances, and other sources.

"University Special Funds" equal "Total, Special Funds Income," minus "subtotals, mandatory system-wide and professional fees", as presented in the University's "Income and Funds Available," as is presented in Table 3 ("Income and Funds Available") of the University's State budget detail. These funds consist chiefly of sales and services revenues from the UC teaching hospitals, sales and services related to educational activities and support activities, , endowments, contract and grant administration overhead, and other sources. This category also includes UC auxiliary enterprise revenues, which are noninstructional services provided primarily to students including: student housing, parking, intercollegiate athletics, food services, and parking operations. These auxiliary programs are self-supporting and are not subsidized by State funds.

"Extramural Funds" consists nearly entirely of Federal contracts and grants and, separately, funds from the U.S. Department of Energy fees for UC's managing the federal nuclear laboratories, as is displayed in the "Reconciliation with Appropriations" display in the University's State budget detail (Extramural Federal Funds-Not in State Treasury and Extramural Nonfederal Unclassified Funds).

5. "Other (Restricted) Funds" include miscellaneous funds not accounted for elsewhere in this display for various years displayed here to reconcile this chart with "Totals, Budgeted and Extramural Programs" data in UC's State Budget detail. These monies may include UCRS funds used for general-purpose expenditures (in 1983-84 and 1989-90), "Tobacco Products Surtax" funds, "U.S. Government" funds, bond funds used for ongoing operations, and other small fund sources. No extramural funds are included in this category.

5. When viewing this chart it is important to remember that it includes fund sources used for special ("Restricted") purposes, funds used for activities not related to general campus activities, and funding for self-supporting activities. These restricted and/or self-supporting activities include the nearly three-quarters of funds shown here in the two categories "University Special Funds and "Extramural Funds."

6. Information for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2003-04 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04; UCOP; and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 22

1. Please see the notes for Display 21 for additional information and explanations of the data in Displays 20 and 21.

2. Information for fiscal year 2001-02 are estimates based on the 2002-03 Regents' Budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03; UCOP; and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 23

1. "State" funds include both general and special State appropriations and contracts with State agencies.

2. "University" funds include tuition and fees and the categories "Sales and Services of Educational Activities," "Regents Reserves," and, for earlier years, "Organized Activities" in UC's Financial Scheduling.

3. "Federal" funds include U.S. government appropriations and, for earlier years, federal grants and contracts for organized research, except for the "Major Energy Research and Development Administration" (Dept. of Energy) laboratories.

4. "Private" funds include gifts, contracts and grants, and endowment funds.

5. "Other" funds include local government contributions and other miscellaneous sources of revenue.

Sources: University of California Campus Financial Schedules 1D through 11D, 11C, and 13C, for years 1965-66 through 2001-02.

DISPLAY 24

1. For the CSU, "NET State University Revenues" is derived from the program detail contained in the 2001-02 Governor's Budget category is entitled "CSU Higher Education Fees and Income" (Table 3, Page E-66). This category ordinarily consists of systemwide resident student fees and nonresident tuition charges, overhead from foundation contracts and grants, non-governmental college work study, independent operations, miscellaneous, unscheduled, and unallocated funds, and other revenues. To determine NET State University Revenues, SSFs have been extracted here and placed in a separate category.

2. CSU State General Funds for 1982-83 through 1987-88 are "Net General Funds," as transmitted by the CSU Chancellor's Office. These years' data were recalculated to extract appropriated revenues (student fees), per a change in the State's definition of CSU State General Funds

3. The California Maritime Academy officially became the 22nd campus of the CSU in fiscal year 1995-96; thus, this report no longer includes a separate display for the CMA.

4. "Systemwide Student Fees" for the CSU consists of "State University" and "Student Services" fees. Prior to the 1975-76 fiscal year, the State University's "Student Services" fee was entitled the "Material and Services" fee. "State University" fee was established in 1981-82, while the "Student Services" fee was abolished after 1985-86. Only estimates of "State University Revenues" were available for fiscal years 1968-69, 1969-70, 1972-73, and 1986-87.

5. Prior to 1970-71, the "Continuing Education Revenue Fund" was entitled "Extension Program Revenue Fund."

6. "Federal Funds" includes the Federal Trust Fund and other Federal Funds not deposited in the State treasury that are appropriated to the State University and not to any of its auxiliary organizations, along with various other appropriated (and some non-appropriated) federal funds.

7. "Other Funds" has primarily included auxiliary organizations, housing, parking, capital outlay funds in the operating budget, other (unclassified) funds, selected reimbursements, and special short-term funds sources such as the 1987 Higher Education Earthquake Account. As a result of a new reporting structure, beginning with 1996-97, this includes additional auxiliary organizations including intercollegiate athletics, bookstores, and university unions.

8. Periodic changes in category titles and contents in the Governor's Budgets leaves some column amounts here non-reconcilable with budget totals.

9. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: Governor's Budgets and analysis, 1970-71 through 2002-03; and the California State University Office of the Chancellor.

DISPLAY 25

1. Please see the notes for Display 24 for descriptions of the funding categories shown in this display.

2. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1970-71 through 2002-03; and the CSU Office of the Chancellor.

DISPLAY 26

1. For fiscal years prior to 1977-78, the category "Student Fees" includes only campus-based health, parking, and auxiliary fees and nonresident tuition. Beginning in 1984-85, only revenue from the system's mandatory "State Enrollment Fee" is included in this column.

2. Please see the fifth note for Display 15 for explanations and information on the Community Colleges' funding.

3. "Other Funds" includes various combinations of funds from the Instructional Improvement, Special Deposit, Credentials, Federal Trust, COFPHE, SAFCO, and Foster Parent Training accounts, Bond Funds, reimbursements, other federal funds (prior to 1975-76 only), and other funds.

4. Due to the inconsistent availability of these data prior to the 1978-79 fiscal year, the information shown here has been culled from several displays and tables contained in several information sources; therefore, these data are not fully reconcilable with any one source.

5. "State Enrollment Fee" revenue estimates for 2001-02 and 2002-03 are based on the 2002-03 Budget Act.

6. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03; the CCC Chancellor's Office; and supplemental sources.

DISPLAY 27

1. Please see the notes for Display 26 for explanations of the categories and other important information.

2. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03; the CCC's Chancellor's Office; and supplemental sources.

DISPLAY 28

1. Please see the notes for Displays 20 through 27 for information on the data shown in this display.

2. Information for fiscal year 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental sources.

DISPLAY 29

1. "Instruction and Research" includes general purpose fund expenditures in general campus and selected health sciences instruction and departmental research.
2. "Academic Support" includes general purpose fund expenditures in the libraries, other academic support items, and teaching hospitals.
3. "Organized Research" includes expenditures for selected health sciences research, agriculture, and other research programs.
4. "Institutional Support" includes general purpose fund expenditures for student financial aid, the operation and maintenance of the campuses, administration, and other logistical support services for the State University.
5. "Provisions for Allocation" serves as a temporary repository for lump-sum allocations and is used to account for anticipated, but as yet unallocated, funding reductions.
6. The program categories "Special Regents Programs" and "Auxiliary Enterprises" are not included here, since they include only "Restricted Fund" expenditures.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04, and supplemental sources.

DISPLAY 30

1. Please see notes for Display 29 for further explanations and information on the program categories.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04, and supplemental sources.

DISPLAY 31

1. Beginning with fiscal year 1995-96 and the future, the CSU has expanded as well as reconfigured its program categories to more closely reflect the principles and characteristics of college and university financial reporting within the context of State and federal reporting requirements. However, for the CPEC display the newly developed program category titled "Operations and Maintenance of Plant" will remain in "Institutional Support" and "Student Financial Aid" will remain in "Student Services."
2. For the CSU, "General Purpose Fund Expenditures" shown here include State General Funds and the funding source "Higher Education Fees and Income CSU." Actual CSU State General Fund allocations are lower than the totals shown here; CSU student fees and other income partially offset State General Fund allocations.
3. "Instruction" has traditionally contained expenditures for instruction (i.e., the arts, sciences, voca-

tional/technical, remedial, etc.) and instructional support. Beginning in 1995-96, Instructional Support, newly titled "Academic Administration" has been moved to "Academic Support." In addition, supervisory coaching classification expenditures have been transferred to "Student Service."

4. "Research" category was not modified. It still contains funds for activities specifically organized to produce research whether commissioned by an agency external to CSU or budgeted by a campus or the system.

5. "Public Support" category was not modified. It still contains funds for activities for non-instructional community service programs.

6. "Academic Support" has traditionally contained funds for support services for instruction, which include libraries, media services, academic computing, ancillary support, etc. Beginning with fiscal year 1995-96, academic administration has been included in "Academic Support" and administrative computing has been moved to institutional support.

7. "Student Service" has traditionally contained funds for admission and registrar activities and activities that contribute to the social development including athletics, counseling and career guidance, student financial aid, etc. Beginning with 1995-96, supervisory coaches have been included in "Student Service."

8. "Institutional Support" contains expenditures for central executive-level activities including executive management, fiscal operations, public relations, etc. for 1995-96. In the future, institutional support will include administrative computing. Admissions expenditures have been moved to "Student Services." Though still shown under "Institutional Support" here, operations and maintenance of physical plants has moved to a new program of the same name.

9. "Provisions for Allocation" serves as a temporary repository for lump-sum allocations and is used to account for anticipated, but as yet unallocated, funding reductions. The category "Provisions for Allocations" now includes General Purpose Funds for reimbursed activities.

10. The expenditure category "Auxiliary Organizations" is not shown in this display, as there are no General Purpose Funds are allocated under it.

11. Information for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 consists of estimates from background detail to the 2002-03 budget, provided by the CSU Office of the Chancellor.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental sources.

DISPLAY 32

1. Please see the notes for Display 29 for further explanation and information on this display.
2. Information for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 consists of estimates from background detail to the 2002-03 budget, provided by the CSU Office of the Chancellor.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental sources.

DISPLAY 33

1. Fiscal data for the three expenditure categories shown here include both "State Operations" and "Local Assistance" expenditures.
2. Only estimates of "Apportionments" are available before 1971-72; prior to that time, CCC apportionments were included within public K-12 education totals.
3. "Special Services and Operations" was formerly entitled "Programs and Operations" and "Extended Opportunity Programs."
4. The category "Administration" was formerly entitled "Administration and Institutional Support" and prior to that "Executive." Funds for "State-Mandated Local Programs" that are accounted for in this category.
5. From 1981-82 through 1996-97, "Administration" expenses have been charged against the programs incurring the cost. For these years, administrative expenses are subtracted from "Special Services and Operations," which accounted for more than 80 percent of the charge-off. Since 1997-98 the category "Administration" consists of State Operations expenditures for "Apportionments and "Special Services, Operations and Information."
6. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03; and the CCCs' Chancellor's Office.

DISPLAY 34

1. UC's "Educational" Fee was initiated in 1970-71, and its "Special" fee for professional students was established 1990-91. CSU's "State University" fee began in 1981-82; and its "Student Services" fee was abolished in 1985-86.
2. For informational purposes only, UC's "Fee for Selected Professional Students" is shown here, though it does NOT apply to undergraduates.

3. The Total Fees revenues shown here do not include revenues from nonresident tuition, application fees, or other miscellaneous systemwide and campus-based fees.

4. Funds provided for Board of Governors' financial aid grants are subtracted from the community colleges' State Enrollment Fee revenues shown here.

5. Information for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2003-04 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1970-71 through 2003-04; and UC, CSU, and CCC systemwide offices.

DISPLAY 35

1. Revenues from "Total Student Charges" include the systemwide undergraduate resident student fee totals shown in Display 34 and the nonresident tuition in this display. They do not include "Application" fee revenues, but do include UC's "Fee for Selected Professional Students" and other miscellaneous systemwide or campus-based fees.
2. Funds provided for Board of Governors' financial aid grants are subtracted from the CCC State Enrollment Fee revenues shown here.
3. CCC nonresident tuition for years 1974-75 through 1980-81 are estimates. The method of computing non-resident tuition was changed in 1980. Non-resident students pay both the State enrollment fee and nonresident tuition in addition to any applicable local campus charges.
4. Resident student fee revenue estimates for 2002-03 used here are included in "Total" fees and are based upon resident student fee levels for UC, the CSU, and CCC.
5. Information for fiscal year 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1970-71 through 2002-03; and CCC, CSU and UC systemwide offices.

DISPLAY 36

1. "SSFs" are paid by full-time undergraduate students enrolled for two semesters or three quarters: the "Educational" and "University Registration" fees at UC; the "Student Services" and "State University" fees at the CSU; and the "State Enrollment" fee at the CCCs.
2. Assembly Bill 1318 Assembly Bill 1318 (Ducheny, Chapter 853, Statutes of 1997) reduced systemwide undergraduate student fees at the CSU and

the UC by five percent for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 fiscal years. AB 1318 also reduced the systemwide enrollment fees at the CCC from \$13 to \$12 per unit. AB 1118 (Reyes, Chapter 72, Statutes of 1999) further reduced the fees at the CSU and UC by another five percent and reduced the fees at the CCC by another dollar per unit to \$12 per unit. Nonresident students pay the systemwide fees charged to resident students plus an amount equal to the two five-percent fee reductions and the nonresident charge.

3. UC and CSU Total Fees include all mandatory systemwide and campus-based charges (health, student union, etc.) for fulltime students. Effective Fall 2001, undergraduate students must provide proof of health insurance to enroll at UC. If students purchase a campus health insurance policy, the total average fees are \$4,408 for California residents in 2002-03.

4. For the 1994-95 academic year, the UC initially collected "Educational" fees at a level 18 percent higher than 1993-94. UC then rebated the part of this increase in excess of 10 percent to students, since the UC's 1994-95 budget allocation was not reduced in midyear under the provisions of SB 1230 -- the "trigger reduction" bill. The figure shown reflects the 10-percent fee increase for 1994-95.

5. The UC Regents approved a mid-year increase in systemwide fees for 2002-03 of \$405, of which \$135 is implemented in the winter term. The remainder, \$270, is deferred to 2003-04 for implementation.

6. CCC nonresident tuition for years 1974-75 through 1980-81 are estimates. The method of computing nonresident tuition was changed in 1980. Nonresident students pay both the State enrollment fee and nonresident tuition in addition to any applicable local campus charges.

7. At the CSU, "nonresident" tuition levels are determined by multiplying each system's "per-unit" charge by 30 semester units, to determine fulltime student charges over an academic year. The UC assesses its nonresident tuition on an annual basis. Students pay it on a quarterly or semester basis.

8. Information for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2003-04 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04; CCC, CSU and UC systemwide offices; and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 37

1. Please see the notes for Display 36 for further explanation and information on this display.

2. From 1992-93 through 1995-96, the CSU and CCCs charged a "duplicate degree" tuition to incoming

students who already possessed a bachelor's degree or higher. This tuition was roughly equal to the systems' respective nonresident tuition charges. The UC began charging a "duplicate degree fee" in 1994. The duplicate degree tuition expired for community college students in January 1996 and expired for the CSU and UC in August 1996.

Since 1991, the UC has charged a fee of \$376 a year (two semesters or three quarters) to all incoming law and medical students. In 1994, the "Fee for Selected Professional School Students of \$2,000 per year was charged to entering students enrolled in specified graduate programs, including: law, medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry, and business. Beginning in 1995, entering students in these programs paid a differential fee ranging from \$3,000 to \$4,000 each year. Beginning in 1996, entering students in these programs paid a differential fee ranging from \$4,000 to \$6,000 each year. In addition, Entering students in specified graduate professional programs in optometry, pharmacy, nursing, and -- only at the Los Angeles campus -- the theater, film, and television program began paying a differential fee, which ranges from \$1,800 to \$3,000 in 1997-98.

3. "Systemwide Student Fees" (SSF) at UC and CSU are those charged to fulltime students enrolled for two academic semesters or three quarters; "Total" student fees include campus-based charges (health, student union, etc.). UC's "Special" fee for professional students is not included here; it applies to non-undergraduates (mostly law, business and medical students).

4. The CCC "State Enrollment" fee was initially established in 1984 at \$50 a semester for fulltime students and five dollars per unit for part-timers, with a \$50 per-semester cap. The 1992-93 budget established two fee policy changes for the CCCs, effective January 1, 1993: (1) a separate fee level of \$50 per unit, with no cap, was set for students with bachelor's degrees; (2) the regular "State Enrollment" fee level of six dollars per unit, with a \$60per-semester cap, was increased to \$10 per unit, with no cap.

The 1993-94 Budget Act raised the State Enrollment Fee charge to \$13 per unit with no cap on total fees; this averages out to \$390 per year for fulltime students (two semesters, @ at 15 units per). A separate fee level of \$50 per unit for students with bachelor's degrees established by the 1992-93 Budget Act sunset on January 1, 1996.

For 1997-98 the enrollment fee was maintained at the 1996-97 level of \$13 per unit with no cap on the total. For 1998-99 enrollment fee was \$12 per unit with no cap on the total, a reduction from the 1997-98 level of \$13 per unit. The enrollment fee was further reduced

to \$11 per unit for 1999-2000 with no cap on the total and has remained at that level for 2002-03.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03; and the CCC, CSU and UC system-wide offices.

DISPLAY 38

1. Please see the notes for Display 37 for further explanations and information about these data.
2. For all past years through 1993-94, index values were calculated to measure annual changes in California Personal Income based upon consultation with representatives of the former State Commission on State Finance (COSF), as were determinations of index values for the California Consumer Price Index (CCPI). In 1995, the California Department of Finance provided updates to the full series of price inflation indices used in this publication.
3. Only projections of percent change in the U.S. CPI, the CCPI, and California Personal Income are available for fiscal year 2002-03.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03; the COSF, CCC, CSU, and UC system-wide offices.

DISPLAY 39

1. Please see notes in earlier displays for explanations and information on "SSF" and "Total" student fees and Displays 65 through 67 for data on price indices, and constant dollar calculations. All student fees totals shown here are those charged on an annual basis, as approved in the 2002-03 Budget Act.
2. Fiscal year 2002-03 "constant dollar" amounts are calculated using the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI). The FY 03 constant-dollar amounts are calculated by dividing the 2002-03 HEPI value by the HEPI index value for each year, then multiplying the result -- the inflation factor -- by the appropriate year's number to be converted, in this case student fee levels, student fee levels at the University. For example, to get UC Total student Fees for 1965-66 in FY 03 constant dollars [\$1,702]: divide the FY 03 HEPI index value [207.0] by the FY 66 HEPI index value [29.8]; this yields an inflation factor of [6.9463] for 1965-66; this factor is then multiplied by the actual ("current dollar") FY 66 UC "Total Fee" amount [\$245] to arrive at \$1,702: the FY 03 "constant dollar" amount of actual UC Total Fees in FY 66.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03; COSF and LAO; and UC, the CSU, and CCC systemwide offices.

DISPLAY 40

1. The Cal Grant A program began in 1955-56 as the State Scholarship Program; the Cal Grant B program began in 1969-70 as the College Opportunity Grant Program; and, the Cal Grant C program started in 1973-74 as the Occupational Education and Training Grant Program. The three programs became the Cal Grant Program in 1977-78.
2. Legislation changed the scope of the Cal Grant A and B Programs in 2000 creating two distinct programs, Entitlement and Competitive. The Cal Grant A Entitlement Program provides tuition and fee assistance to low- and middle-income students, and the Cal Grant B Entitlement Program provides access allowance and tuition & fee assistance to disadvantaged and low-income students. For both Cal Grant A and B Competitive Programs, eligibility is based on financial need and academic qualification.
3. The first year of federal funding for State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG) was 1974-75.
4. Information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 consists of estimates from the 2002-03 Governor's Budget, as amended by the 2002-03 Budget Act.

Sources: Governors' Budgets and Analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03; and CSAC.

DISPLAY 41

1. Cal Grant C provides assistance with tuition & fee and books & supplies to vocationally oriented low- and middle-income students. Eligibility is based on financial need.
2. The Cal Grant T Program, established in 1998-99, is a need-based program that provides tuition and fee assistance to students attending a teacher credential program at an approved California public or private institution. The Cal Grant T provides tuition & fee assistance to low- and middle-income students who are enrolled in an accredited California teacher preparation program.
3. For Competitive and Entitlement award break-outs, please see the new Display 41a.

Sources: Governors' Budgets and Analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03; and CSAC.

DISPLAY 41a

1. This new display shows new Entitlement and Competitive grant data and total Cal Grant A and B awards, including renewals, for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03.

2. Fiscal year 2001-02 and 2002-03 consists of estimates from the 2002-03 Governor's Budget, as amended by the 2002-03 Budget Act.

Sources: Governors' Budgets and Analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03; and CSAC.

DISPLAY 42

1. For fiscal years 1969-70 through 1972-73, Tuition and Fee Grants under the Cal Grant B program were set at the actual level of those charges. Thus, the totals shown for these four fiscal years represent the minimum amount of grant funds provided.

2. Cal Grant A and B Entitlement and Cal Grant A and B Competitive maximum award amounts are the same

3. The final 1992-93 budget included a 15.2-percent reduction in funds for the State's student financial aid programs.

4. Starting in 1996-97, the maximum award shown is for new recipients only. Renewal recipients have the award maximum of the year they entered the program (i.e. the maximum award for renewal recipients in 1996-97 is \$5,250).

5. Please see the notes for Display 41 for information on the Cal Grant T program.

6. Entitlement Cal Grant A and B awards are same as competitive A and B awards; as of 2001-2002, "Subsistence Allowance" is known as "Access Costs," per SB 164.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1969-70 through 2002-03; and the CSAC.

DISPLAY 43

1. The display includes all student loan programs for which CSAC/EdFund is the loan guarantor, except the Consolidation Loan Program.

2. For fiscal year 2002-03, final loan data is not available.

Sources: CSAC/EdFund, Research and Policy Analysis Department.

DISPLAY 44

1. COFPHE = Capital Outlay Fund for Public Higher Education.

2. State General Funds for capital outlay in the University is shown in the "COFPHE" category for years prior to 1969-70, and for years since 2000-01.

3. "General Obligation State Bonds" includes the series of higher education capital outlay bond issues approved by the voters since 1986 and other State "G.O." bonds.

4. "Other State Bonds and Special Funds" includes the Public Buildings Construction Revenue Bond Fund, High Technology Education Revenue Bonds, and other funds.

5. State funds listed in all but the most recent fiscal year reflect expenditures of all funds released to the University or committed prior to the end of the fiscal year. Because capital funds are available for expenditure on a multiyear basis, some of the data from the Governor's Budget may not correspond to Budget Act appropriations.

6. For years 2000-01 and beyond, "Other Non-State Funds" reflects only non-State funds associated with proposed State-funded projects. All prior years include non-State funds associated with proposed State-funded projects and non-State funded projects approved by the UC Regents or the campus Chancellors.

7. Information shown for fiscal year 2002-03 is from the 2003-04 governor's Budget and UCOP.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 45

1. Please refer to the notes in Display 44 for further explanation and information.

2. Information shown for fiscal year 2002-03 is estimated.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 46

1. State General Funds for capital outlay in the State University are shown in the "COFPHE" category for years prior to 1969-70.

2. "General Obligation State Bonds" includes the series of higher education capital outlay bond issues approved by the voters since 1986 and other State "G.O." bonds.

4. "Other State Bonds and Special Funds" includes revenue bonds, the Public Buildings Construction Fund, and other funds.

5. State funds listed in all but the most recent fiscal year reflect expenditures of all funds released to the CSU or committed prior to the end of the fiscal year. Because capital funds are available for expenditure on a multiyear basis, some of the data from the Governor's Budget may not correspond to actual expenditures.

6. Information shown for fiscal year 2002-03 consists of estimates provided by the systemwide offices.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 47

1. Please refer to the notes in Display 46 for further explanation and information.
2. Information shown for fiscal year 2002-03 is estimated..

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 48

1. "State Bonds" includes the higher education General Obligation bonds for construction approved by the voters since 1986 and other State "G.O." bonds.
2. "Other State Funds" includes revenue bonds, the Public Buildings Construction Fund, and other special funds.
3. State funds listed in all but the most recent fiscal year reflect expenditures of all funds released to the CCC or committed prior to the end of the fiscal year. Because capital funds are available for expenditure on a multiyear basis, some of the data from the Governor's Budget may not correspond to actual expenditures.
4. Accounting records provided by all 72 community college districts to the Chancellor's Office for fiscal years 1989-90 through 1996-97 show a 10-year expenditure of \$1.2 billion in capital outlay and related expenditures from local district funds. This information does not necessarily correspond with the annual State amounts of appropriated funds.
5. Information shown for fiscal year 2002-03 consists of estimates provided by the systemwide offices.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 49

1. Please refer to the notes in Display 48 for further explanation and information.
2. Information shown for fiscal year 2002-03 is estimated..

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 50

1. The information in displays 50 through 60 was supplied by the AICCU.
2. The number and amounts of Cal Grants/Graduate Fellowships indicate numbers and amounts of Cal

Grants/Fellowships awarded to all independent colleges and universities.

Sources: AICCU; CSAC California State Scholarship Commission, Biennial Reports, 1976-78 to 1982-84; CSAC, Grant Program Statistics, 1986-87 to 2002-03.

DISPLAY 51

1. Except for the Cal Grant A Maximum Awards, and Independent Colleges and Universities Cal Grant A Recipients as a % of Total Cal Grants data on this table are for AICCU member institutions only.
2. "Weighted Average Tuition" represents the average amount paid by all students in the sector, not the average amounts charged by institutions.
3. "Weighted Average Tuition" is derived by multiplying FTES student enrollment for each institution by – annual tuition and fees for the institution, then adding these figures for all institutions and dividing the total by the number of FTE students of AICCU institutions.

Sources: AICCU, "The Guide for Students, Parents, and Counselors," 1980-81 to 2001-02; ; CSAC, California State Scholarship Commission, Biennial Reports, 1976-78 to 1982-84; CSAC, Grant Program Statistics, 1986-87 to 2001-02.

DISPLAY 52

1. Data for FY 2000-2001 are taken from all 76 Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) member institutions. In previous years, data have only been reported for 70 member institutions.

Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey, FY 1980, FY 1985, FY 1990-2001.

DISPLAY 53

1. Data for FY 2000-2001 are taken from all 76 Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) member institutions. In previous years, data have only been reported for 70 member institutions.
- Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey, FY 1980, FY 1985, FY 1990-2001.

DISPLAY 54

1. Data for FY 2000-2001 are taken from all 76 Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) member institutions. In previous years, data have only been reported for 70 member institutions.
2. The "Tuition & Revenue" column is shown in thousands of dollars; the "Weighted Average Tuition" column is shown in actual dollars.

3. See explanation for Display 50 for definition of Weighted Average.

Sources: AICCU, "The Guide for Students, Parents, and Counselors," 1970-71 to 2000-01; IPEDS Fall Enrollment Survey, 1980, 1984, 1990-2000; IPEDS Finance Survey FY 1980, 1985, FY 1990-2001.

DISPLAY 55

1. Data for FY 2000-2001 are taken from all 76 Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) member institutions. In previous years, data have only been reported for 70 member institutions.

Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey, FY 1980, 1985, FY 1990-2001.

DISPLAY 56

1. Data for FY 2000-2001 are taken from all 76 Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) member institutions. In previous years, data have only been reported for 70 member institutions.

Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey, FY 1980, 1985, FY 1990-2001.

DISPLAY 57

1. Data for FY 2000-2001 are taken from all 76 Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities (AICCU) member institutions. In previous years, data have only been reported for 70 member institutions.

2. See explanation for Display 18 for additional information on Instructional-Related Expenditures.

Sources: IPEDS Finance Survey, FY 1980, 1985, FY 1990-2001.

DISPLAY 58

1. The data in Displays 58, 59 and 60 were compiled by AICCU from national information on state appropriations and enrollment of independent postsecondary institutions in other states.

2. For FY 2001, "Total State Expenditures" equals institutional operating expenses (including funds appropriated on a capitation basis) plus all direct student aid plus all other direct or postsecondary education expenses (e.g. designated, restricted, etc.). This calculation does not include capital expenditures. In previous years Total State Expenditures equaled general funds (direct aid) plus student aid plus capital appropriations plus other (e.g. pensions, benefits, state charges, etc.).

Sources: State-National Information Network (SNIN) of the National Association of Independent College &

University State Executives (NAICUSE), Report on State Assistance Programs; 1984-85 through 2001-02 sessions.

DISPLAY 59

1. Please see the note for Display 58 for further explanation and information about this display.

Sources: State-National Information Network (SNIN) of the National Association of Independent College & University State Executives (NAICUSE), Report on State Assistance Programs; 1984-85 through 2001-02 sessions.

DISPLAY 60

1. Please see the note for Display 58 for explanations and information about this display.

Sources: State-National Information Network (SNIN) of the National Association of Independent College & University State Executives (NAICUSE), Report on State Assistance Programs; 1984-85 through 2001-02 sessions.

DISPLAY 61

1. Please see earlier Displays for further explanation and information on Community Colleges' FTES.

2. Beginning in 2000-01, state-supported summer FTE enrollment (student credit hours) is included in the University of California's annual FTE. Annual headcount figures for the University of California do not include summer headcount

3. Included here -- and in all of the enrollment displays showing the community colleges funded student enrollment -- are credit and noncredit FTES funded by State and local appropriations, as provided by the Chancellor's Office. Excluded here are federally and other-funded community college FTES.

4. The CSU headcount totals include enrollment in the system's International Program; enrollments in the CSU Statewide Nursing Program are estimated for 1988-89 and enrollment in the International Program are estimated for 1965-66 and 1966-67. Summer quarter enrollments are included from the beginning of year-round operations in 1965-66; summer quarter enrollments by level are estimated for 1965-66. FTES and headcount enrollment for the CMA -- now part of the CSU system -- are included here as of the 1993-94 fiscal year.

5. For UC and CSU, beginning in fiscal year 2001-02, funded enrollment (FTES) totals reflect substantial increases in state-supported summer term enrollments, per implementation of State policy to fully fund qualified segmental enrollment without regard to term.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 62

1. Please see the notes for Display 61 for further explanation and information about these enrollment numbers.
2. Information shown for fiscal years 2002-03 consists of estimates from the segments' systemwide offices and the Department of Finance.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 63

1. "Post-baccalaureate" educational credential students are included here within the "Upper Division" students' column in this display.
2. Amounts shown for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2003-04 State budget.
3. For years beginning with 2001-02, "General Campus Total" includes State Supported Summer Enrollment that are not included elsewhere in the display.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04, the UC systemwide office, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 64

1. Please see the notes for Display 61 for important information about these enrollment numbers.
2. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 65

1. Please see Appendix B, "Definitions," for a complete description of the "Implicit Price Deflators," particularly the "State and Local Government" deflator.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor; Research Associates of Washington; and California Commission on State Finance, California DOF, LAO.

DISPLAY 66

1. The 2002-03 constant-dollar inflation factors shown here are calculated by dividing each price indices' "index value" for 2002-03 by that indices' index value for each fiscal year. The resulting numbers -- each year's inflation factor -- are then multiplied by the dollar amount being measured (revenue sources,

student fees, expenditure categories, etc.) for that same fiscal year to produce the number which is that dollar amount expressed in 2002-03 constant dollars. Please see the example provided in the note 2 for Display 39.

2. Please see Appendix B, "Definitions," for a full description of the United States Consumer Price Index. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics "Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers," or CPI, is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by U.S. residents. The U.S. CPI is measured from the 1983 federal fiscal year. The U.S. CPI values reported here are on a July 1 through June 30 fiscal year and are based on 12-month averages. This entire series of data was revised in 1995 from information provided by the California Department of Finance.

3. Please see Appendix B, "Definitions," for a full description of the California Consumer Price Index. The highlighted "California Consumer Price Index" (CCPI) inflation factors are those used for the 2002-03 constant dollar calculations presented in other displays in this report. The California CPI and California Personal Income are based on the State fiscal year; the State CPI is measured from the State 1983 fiscal year. Index values for California Personal Income were initially calculated from percent change data and were done in consultation with the Commission on State Finance and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This entire series of data was revised this year from information provided by the California Department of Finance.

4. Please see Appendix B, "Definitions," for a full description of the "Higher Education" and "Research and Development" price indices. The HEPI and R&D price indices are shown in federal fiscal year 1983 dollars; only estimates of these indices for 2001-02 and 2002-03 are available for this report.

5. The HEPI, Boeck, and R&D price indices are copyrighted by Research Associates of Washington. Thus, this report will no longer show the most recent years' index values or annual percent changes values for these 3 inflation measures.

6. Information shown for all the price indices and personal income for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; Research Associates of Washington; and California COSF, California DOF, LAO.

DISPLAY 67

1. Please see the notes for Display 65 and 66 for explanations and information about these data.

2. Information shown for all the price indices and personal income for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; Research Associates of Washington; and California COSF, DOF, and LAO.

DISPLAY 68

1. Please see the notes from earlier Displays for explanations of the data in this display. Percent changes in "Total" State General Funds is taken from the calculations in Display 88, which are based on data in Display 13.

2. No parity adjustments were calculated for CSU for fiscal years 1965-66 and 1985-86.

3. UC's 1992-93 budgeted faculty salary adjustment includes monies for both 1991-92 and 1992-93 merit salary adjustments. CSU funded its 1991-92 merit step increases from existing resources, and anticipated doing the same for 1992-93, due to collective bargaining contractual obligations. UC's 1994-95 "Budgeted Faculty Salary Adjustment" assumes full restoration of the 3.5 percent reduction in salaries instituted in 1993-94.

4. Information for 2001-02 consists of estimates from the 2002-03 State University and University systemwide offices.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; Research Associates of Washington; COSF; LAO; governors' budgets and analyses; Coordinating Council for Higher Education; CPEC; and other information.

DISPLAY 69

1. "State-Determined Funds" as defined here include only those fund sources used for the general, non-restricted educational missions of the three public higher education systems over which they and/or the State (through the Legislature and Governor) have policy and allocation authority.

2. Please see the Definitions" appendices for the full names of the fund source abbreviations used in Displays 68 through 75.

3. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: Governor's budgets and analysis, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 70

1. Please see the notes from earlier Displays for explanations of the data in this display. Please see the

first footnotes for Displays 13 – 15 for important information on these data.

2. 2002-03 "constant-dollar" amounts are calculated by multiplying the appropriate year's HEPI inflation factor by the "actual" dollar amount for the fund sources shown above for each year. Please see notes for Displays 39 and 65-67 for explanations and information on the calculations used to determine constant dollar amounts.

3. "SSFs" for UC consists of UC's Education Fee, the Registration Fee, and the Professional Students Fee.

4. "GUF" includes: nonresident tuition, application and other fees, prior year fund balances, interest income on fund balances, overhead from State agency contracts, contract and grant overhead, U.S. Department of Energy overhead allowances, and other miscellaneous fund sources. Included in UC's 1991-92 GUF total is \$54.7 million that was appropriated in the 1990-91 year but not available until the next fiscal year.

5. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 71

1. Please see the notes from earlier Displays for explanations of the data in this display. Please see the first footnotes for Displays 13 – 15 for important information on these data.. The dollars per FTES numbers shown here are based upon calculations from the revenue sources presented and explained in Display 70.

2. Amounts shown for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2003-04 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 72

1. Please see the notes from earlier Displays for explanations of the data in this display. Please see the first footnotes for Displays 13 – 15 for important information on these data.

2. 2002-03 "constant-dollar" amounts are calculated by multiplying the appropriate year's HEPI inflation factor by the "actual" dollar amount for the fund sources shown above for each year. Please see notes for Displays 37 and 63-65 for explanations and information on the calculations used to determine constant dollar amounts.

3. CSU “SSF” -- disaggregated here from State University Funds -- consists of State University Fee and the Student Services Fee revenues.

4. SUF consists of nonresident tuition charges, overhead from foundation contracts and grants, private college work-study, independent operations, miscellaneous, unscheduled and unallocated funds, and other revenues.

5. Amounts shown for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2003-04 State budget.

Sources: governors’ budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 73

1. Please see the notes from earlier Displays for explanations of the data in this display. Please see the first footnotes for Displays 13 – 15 for important information on these data.

2. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: Governor’s budgets and analysis, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 74

1. Please see the notes from earlier Displays for explanations of the data in this display.

2. The revenue sources shown here -- State-Determined Funds -- are those over which the State or the CCC exercises direct control or policy setting responsibility.

3. 2002-03 “constant-dollar” amounts are calculated by multiplying the appropriate year’s HEPI inflation factor by the “actual” dollar amount for the fund sources shown above for each year.

4. For fiscal years prior to 1984-85, the category “Student Fees” includes only campus-based health, parking and auxiliary fees and nonresident tuition. Beginning in 1984-85, only revenue from the system’s mandatory “State Enrollment” fee is included in this column.

5. SGFs and Local (Property Tax) Revenues are combined here, as community college SGF levels are partially dependent upon the availability of these local revenues.

6. State School Funds consist of federal oil and mineral revenues.

7. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors’ budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 75

1. Please see the notes from earlier Displays for explanations of the data in this display. Please see the first footnotes for Displays 13 – 15 for important information on these data.

2. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors’ budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 76

1. “Hastings Funds” include student fee revenues, nonresident tuition, miscellaneous fees, scholarly publication income, overhead from federal contracts, prior-year fund balances, and other sources.

2. For fiscal years prior to 1987-88, “Extramural, Other Funds” includes only federal funds. Beginning in 1987-88, this category includes all current funds to be consistent with the University of California’s budget detail; this change results in a onetime increase in these funds for the 1987-88 fiscal year. These sources include private gifts, contracts and grants, investment income, auxiliary enterprise income, and other miscellaneous funds.

3. Hastings College officials report that in fiscal year 1989-90 an extraordinary amount of Extramural Funds were expended to repair damage to the campus caused by the Loma Prieta earthquake. This accounts for the large increase in spending in the category “Extramural, Other Funds” for that year.

4. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors’ budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, Hastings College of the Law, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 77

1. Only fiscal data for public K-12 education is included here under the heading “Department of Education (see page “E-1” of the 2002-03 Governor’s 2002-03 Budget). The report’s K-12 displays exclude funding in the K-12 related categories: the Commission on Teacher Credentialing, the California State Library, the California State Summer School for the Arts, the California Occupational Information Coordinating Committee, the School Facilities Aid Program, and other entities. For years prior to 1984-85, several sources are used, thus, fund totals shown for earlier

years may not reconcile with budget-document totals or any other data sources.

2. "Other State Aid" includes special funds -- such as the Tobacco Tax and Lottery Funds -- the State School funds, payments to the STRS Fund, selected capital outlay funds used for operations, and other funds. The large increase in these funds for 1985-86 is due to the advent of the "Lottery Education Fund" program.

3. "Local Tax Revenues" includes local debt service taxes, excess property taxes, State property tax subventions, and other miscellaneous local revenues. This information, includes local funding that is NOT part of the Proposition 98 funding formula, thus these totals will not reconcile with other K-12 financing displays delineating Prop 98 funding.

4. "Federal Aid" includes the Federal Trust Fund, SLIAG immigrant education monies, and other federal funds, excluding grants. Last year, these data were revised because of the availability of updated information.

5. "Other Funds" includes federal grants not included as "Federal Aid", county income, reimbursements, and other miscellaneous fund sources for various years.

6. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, DOF, Dept. of Education, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 78

1. The category "High School" includes annual average daily attendance (ADA) from nonpublic school Special Education and other special programs.

2. For fiscal years 1967-68 through 1970-71, the ADA for all education of adults that is conducted in other program was included in the "Adult Education" category.

3. ROC / P = Regional Occupational Centers / Programs.

4. Only estimates of average daily attendance were available for the 1970-71 fiscal year.

5. "TOTAL" include Supplemental Summer School average daily attendance.

6. ADA for 1998-99 reflects the elimination of excused absences for the purpose of determining apportionment funding for school districts and county offices of education, per SB 727 (chapter 855, Statutes of 1997).

7. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses 1967-68 through 2002-03, Dept. of Finance, Dept. of Education, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 79

1. "Combined State Aid" includes "State General Fund" and "Other State Aid," which are described in Display 78.

2. The big increase in State General Fund revenues for K-12 education in the 1978-79 fiscal year was in response to the substantial decline in property tax revenues -- a large portion of which goes to public education -- that resulted from the passage of the property tax-cutting voter initiative Proposition 13 in June 1978.

3. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses 1967-68 through 2002-03, Dept. of Education, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 80

1. Please see the notes for Displays 77-79 for explanations and additional information on the data in this display.

2. The "per-capita" appropriations shown in Display 80-86 are calculated by dividing the education systems' appropriations data by California's population. The result is an average amount of State Funds and "combined" State and other funds appropriated to the respective education systems for each person living in the State.

3. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget. Estimates of State population for recent years were obtained from the Demographic Research Unit of the Dept. of Finance.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses 1967-68 through 2002-03, Dept. of Education, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 81

1. Please see the notes for Displays 21 and 80 for explanations and additional information on the data in this display.

2. "State Appropriations" includes State General Funds and Lottery Funds appropriated to the UC and "SSF" for UC consists of Education and Registration fees and the Professional Students fee.

3. Amounts shown for fiscal year 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2003-04 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2003-04, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 82

1. Please see the notes for Displays 24 and 80 for explanations and additional information on the data in this display.

2. "State Appropriations" includes State General Funds and Lottery Funds appropriated to the CSU.

3. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 83

1. Please see the notes for Displays 26 and 80 for explanations and additional information on the data in this display.

2. "State Approp's and Local Funds" includes State General Funds, Local Property Tax Revenues, and Lottery Funds appropriated to the CCCs.

3. To maintain consistency with the per-capita information shown for the CSU and UC shown in Displays 80 and 81, revenues from the "State Enrollment Fee" initiated in the 1984-85 fiscal year are included for the CCCs.

4. Information shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 84

1. Please see the notes for Displays 80 through 83 for explanations and information on these numbers.

2. For K-12 Schools and the CCCs, appropriations include State and Local revenues, including State Aid for K-12.

3. For the CSU and UC, appropriations include State General Fund revenues and systemwide resident student fee revenues.

4. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 85

1. Please see the notes for Displays 1 through 6 and 80 for explanations and information on these numbers.

2. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 86

1. Please see the notes for Display 66 for explanations and information on California Personal Income, index values and inflation factors.

2. Inflation factors used to calculate California Per-Capita Personal Income in 2002-03 "constant-dollars" are from the California Consumer Price Index (CCPI), from Display 64.

3. Please see Appendix B, "Definitions," for a full description of Total California Personal Income, Per-Capita personal Income, and calculations of index values and inflation factors.

4. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor; and California COSF, California DOF.

DISPLAY 87

1. "Caseload" expenditures for the State of California are calculated by dividing the combined total of State General Funds, Local Property Tax Revenues, and Nongovernmental Cost Funds (see Displays 8 and 9) by the State population (see Display 80). These particular fund sources are included here because they are general in use and are not dedicated to specific purposes, as is the case with "Special Funds" and "Federal Funds."

2. "Caseload" expenditures for the California Public Higher Education are calculated by dividing the public systems' respective "State Appropriations" funds (see Displays 81 – 83) by the their total headcount enrollment (see Display 88).

3. "Caseload" expenditures for the California Public K-12 Education are calculated by dividing K-12 total State and Local appropriations by headcount enrollment (see Displays 77 - 79).

4. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03; Dept. of Education, systemwide offices, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 88

1. Headcount enrollment information was provided by the education systems.
2. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03; Department of Finance, systemwide offices, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 89

1. Please see the notes for Display 88 for explanations and additional information on these numbers.
2. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 90

1. Please see the notes for Displays 8, 19, 80, and 85 for explanations and definitions of these appropriations and enrollment numbers.
2. "Total California State General Funds" is from Display 8 and "General plus Local Higher Education Funds" are from Display 19.
3. Local Revenues, primarily property taxes, for the CCCs are included in these fund-total calculations because funding formulas base General Fund allotments to the system, in part, on local revenues apportioned to the community colleges.
4. Amounts shown for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates based upon information from the 2002-03 State budget.

Sources: governors' budgets and analyses, 1967-68 through 2002-03, and supplemental information.

DISPLAY 91

1. The states shown here are those with the largest population as of the 2000 census and are arranged in terms of population.
2. Per-capita expenditures are defined here as State government expenditures of selected federal, State, and local revenues averaged over the population of the state.
3. Included in Displays 91 through 95 are State appropriated funds for student aid and for governing and

coordinating boards. State funds appropriated to other State agencies for ultimate allocation to universities to fund their current operations are included here; capital outlay funds are excluded. Please note that expenditures of federal funds are included in Displays 89 through 91.

4. When viewing these data it is important to remember that in addition to State-appropriated monies States rely upon several other revenue sources to fund their higher education systems. Chief among these other sources are student tuition and fee charges and special funding sources, such as state lotteries.

5. The Census Bureau reports that the state of Pennsylvania reclassified three postsecondary institutions (Temple University, the University of Pittsburgh, and Lincoln University) from "private" to "public" in 1991. Public fund expenditures for these three institutions (as are defined by the Bureau) first impacts the calculation of per-capita spending for the state in the 1991-92 data reported here. This event accounts for the near doubling of Pennsylvania's per-capita spending information shown in Displays 91 and 93.

6. Duplicative intergovernmental transactions are excluded here.

7. Only estimates were available for fiscal years 1968-69 and 1972-73.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census publication "Government Finances," fiscal years 1966-67 through 1996-97; information for fiscal years 1997-98 through 1999-2000 was obtained via the Department's internet website.

DISPLAY 92

1. Please see the notes for Display 91 for explanations and information on these numbers.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census publication "Government Finances," fiscal years 1966-67 through 1996-97; information for fiscal years 1997-98 through 1999-2000 was obtained via the Department's internet website.

DISPLAY 93

1. The states shown here are those with the largest population as of the 2000 census.
2. Per-capita expenditures are defined here as state government expenditures of selected federal, state, and local revenues averaged over the population of the state. Please note that expenditures of federal funds are included in Displays 91 and 93.
3. The 30 states shown are ranked annually in descending order of their per-capita higher education expenditures for that year.

4. When viewing these data it is important to remember that, in addition to State-appropriated monies, states rely upon several other revenue sources to fund their higher education systems. Chief among these other sources are student tuition and fee charges and special funding sources, such as state lotteries.

5. Please see the fifth note for Display 91 for important information on the per-capita expenditure data shown for the state of Pennsylvania.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census publication "Government Finances," fiscal years 1966-67 through 1996-97; information for fiscal years 1997-98 through 1999-2000 was obtained via the Department's internet website.

DISPLAY 94

1. Please see the second and fourth notes for Display 91 for information also applicable to this display.

2. The 35 states shown are ranked annually in descending order of their per-capita higher education expenditures for that year.

3. The information presented for fiscal year 2002-03 consists of the most recent estimates available.

Sources: "GRAPEVINE," Illinois State University; and the Chronicle of Higher Education.

DISPLAY 95

1. Please see the notes for Display 94 for explanations and information on these numbers.

2. The information presented for fiscal year 2002-03 consists of the most recent estimates available.

Source: "GRAPEVINE," Illinois State University; and the Chronicle of Higher Education.

DISPLAY 96

1. The term "Megastate" (coined by Neal Peirce) refers to States with annual higher education General Fund appropriations of \$1 billion or more. This display includes States appropriating \$1 billion or more in at least one year between 1985-86 and 1997-98.

2. This display has been changed from last year to now include data for years 1985-86 through 2001-02.

3. Only appropriations of State General Funds for the ongoing operations of higher education are included in this display. It is important to remember that states support higher education with a variety of fund sources not shown here, including: local tax revenues (for community colleges), student tuition and fee charges, and special funding sources (such as state lotteries), and federal funds.

4. Combined State-fund appropriations for the CSU and UC are shown as a separate entity -- "UC/CSU" -- here from the state of California, in addition to being included in the California fund totals shown. Funding for "UC/CSU" is not counted as a separate entity in the "totals" calculations for appropriations, nor is funding for this entity included in any of the percent changes calculated in the display.

5. The information presented for fiscal year 2002-03 consists of the most recent estimates available.

Sources: "GRAPEVINE," Illinois State University; "State Higher Education Appropriations 2002-03," SHEEO; and The Chronicle of Higher Education.

DISPLAY 97

1. Only appropriations of State tax funds (commonly referred to as "State General Funds") are included in this display.

2. Complete names of University of California comparison institutions: U Illinois -- the University of Illinois, Urbana/ Champaign; U Michigan -- University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; SUNY Buffalo -- State University of New York, Buffalo; U Virginia -- University of Virginia.

3. UC's four private faculty salary comparison institutions -- the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, Stanford University, and Yale University -- are not shown here, as no state appropriations data were available for them.

4. Complete names of the California State University comparison institutions: Arizona SU -- Arizona State University; Cleveland SU -- Cleveland State University (Ohio); G. Mason -- George Mason University (Virginia); Georgia SU -- Georgia State University; Illinois SU -- Illinois State University; NC State U -- North Carolina State University, Raleigh; Rutgers -- Rutgers: The State University of New Jersey, Newark; SUNY, Albany -- the State University of New York, Albany; U Colorado -- University of Colorado, Denver; U Connecticut -- University of Connecticut; U Maryland -- University of Maryland, Baltimore County; U Nevada -- University of Nevada, Reno; U Texas -- University of Texas, Arlington; U Wisconsin -- University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Wayne SU -- Wayne State University (Michigan).

5. CSU's five private faculty salary comparison institutions -- Bucknell University, Loyola University of Chicago, Reed College, Tufts University, and the University of Southern California -- are not shown here, as no state appropriations data are available for them.

6. No campus-specific appropriations data are available for the faculty salary comparison institutions

within the Rutgers University and University of Colorado systems.

7. Information shown for fiscal year 2002-03 consists of computations based upon the most recent revenue estimates available from national sources.

Sources: "GRAPEVINE," Illinois State University; "State Higher Education Appropriations" for selected years, State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO); The Chronicle of Higher Education; and, CPEC

DISPLAY 98

1. Please refer to notes for Displays 63-65, and to the "Appendix B: Definitions" section of the report, for explanations and information on the CPI and HEPI.

2. Due to rounding, the numerical information on General Fund appropriations presented here may be slightly different than the U.S. Totals data shown in Display 92.

3. The index value shown for HEPI for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 are estimates; thus the percentage changes calculated for these years are also estimates.

4. The information for the 2001-02 and 2002-03 fiscal years consists of the most recent estimates available, as reported to "GRAPEVINE."

Sources: "GRAPEVINE," Illinois State University; The Chronicle of Higher Education; Research Associates of Washington; and CPEC.

APPENDIX A

This appendix contains cumulative "percent change" information for selected periods of time, calculated from data contained in earlier displays in the report. In past years, this information was shown on individual displays. Please refer to notes for the specific displays referenced in Appendix A for further background and details on these data.

